

Effect of Lysine Derivatives on Plasminogen Recovery and Lipid Removal from CCI Filtrate I Through Peg Precipitation/Depth Filtration

Fig. 1

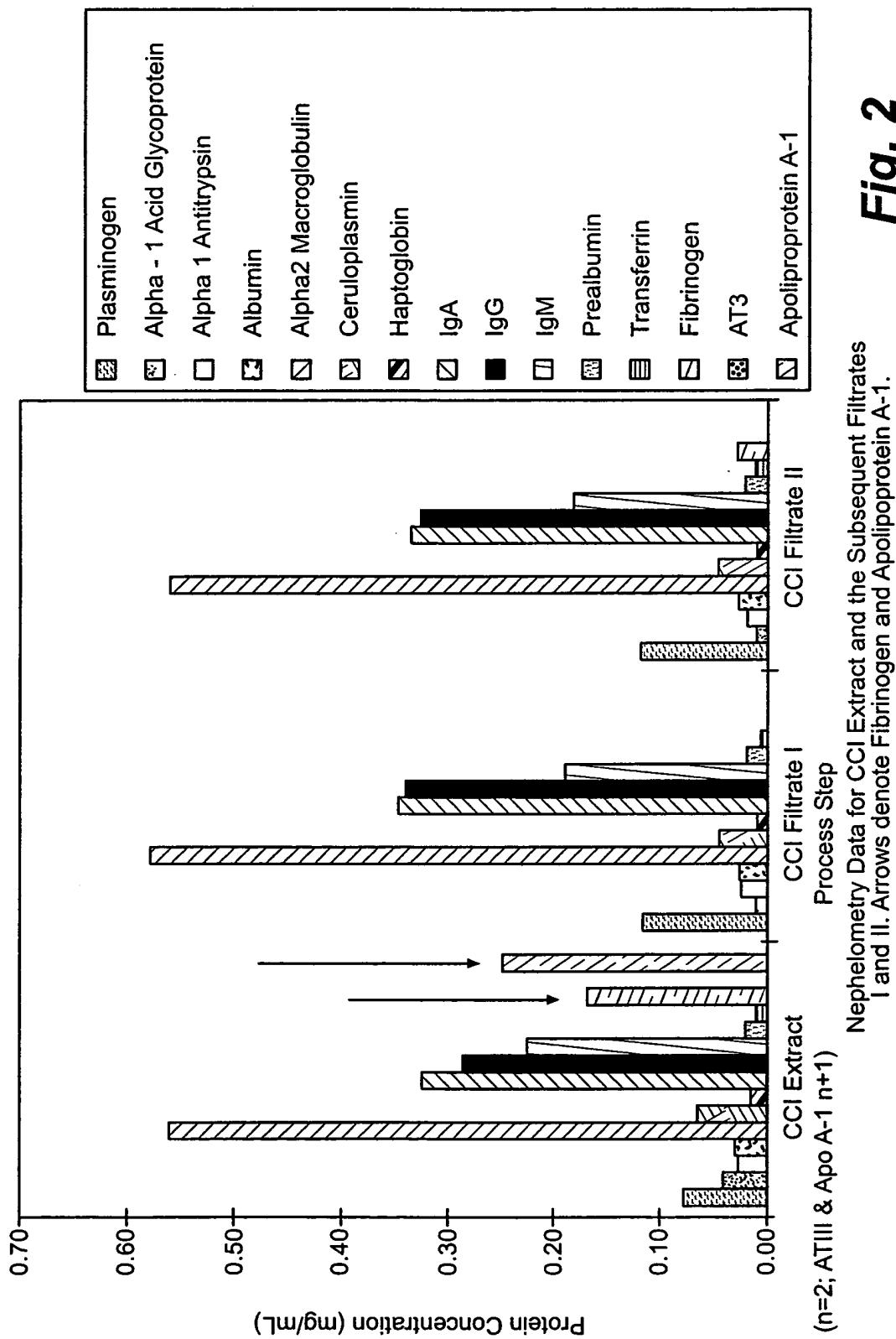
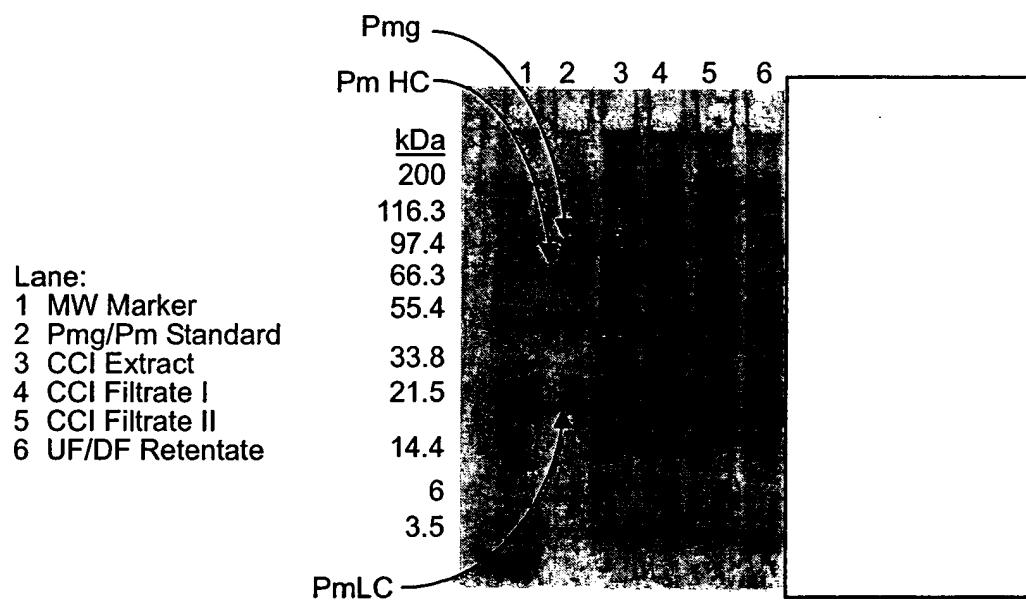
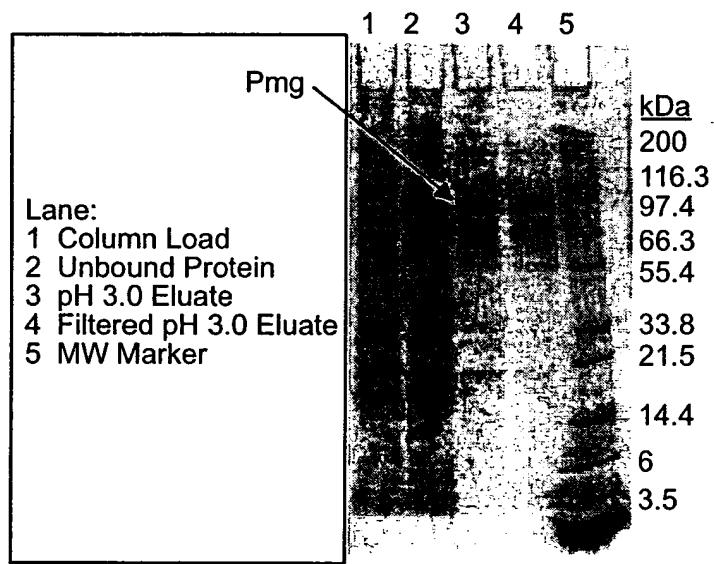


Fig. 2



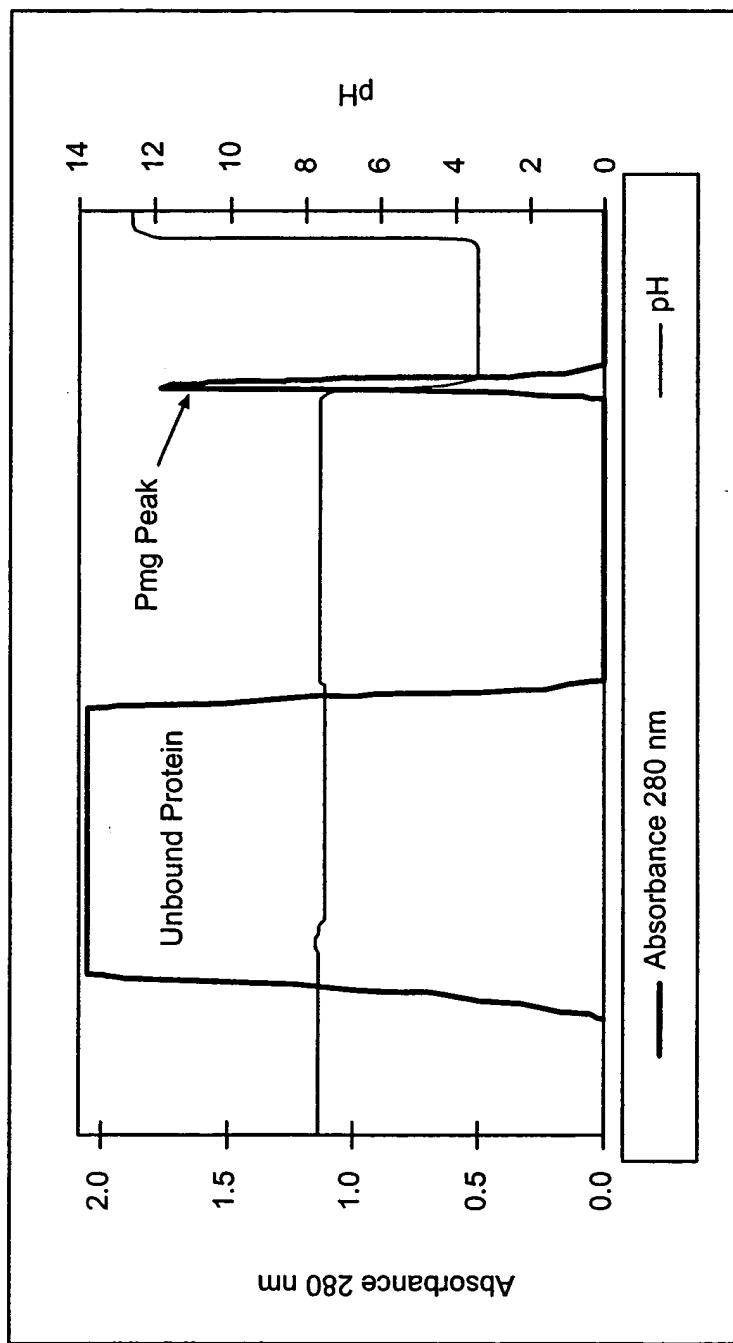
Coomassie Stained Reduced SDS-PAGE (10-20% Tris-Glycine)
of CCI Extract, Filtrates and UF/DF Retentate

Fig. 3



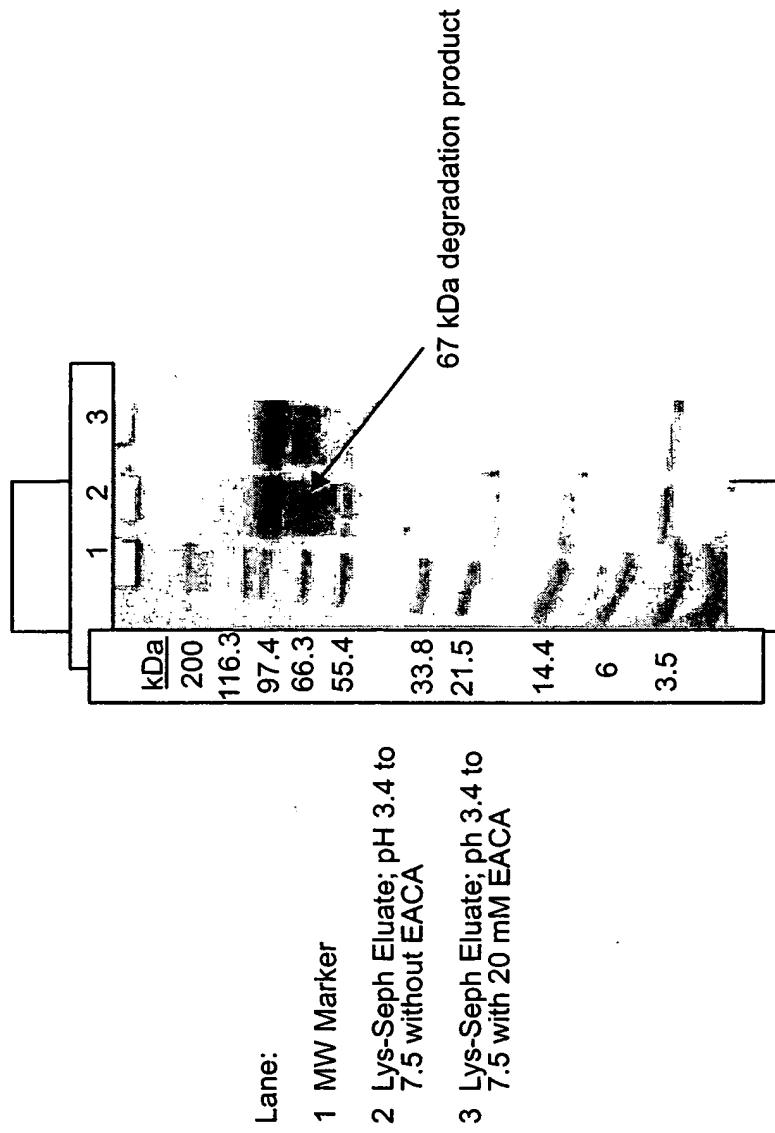
Coomassie-Stained Reduced SDS-PAGE (10-20% Tris-Glycine)
of Lysine-Sepharose 4B Affinity Purification of Pmg.

Fig. 4



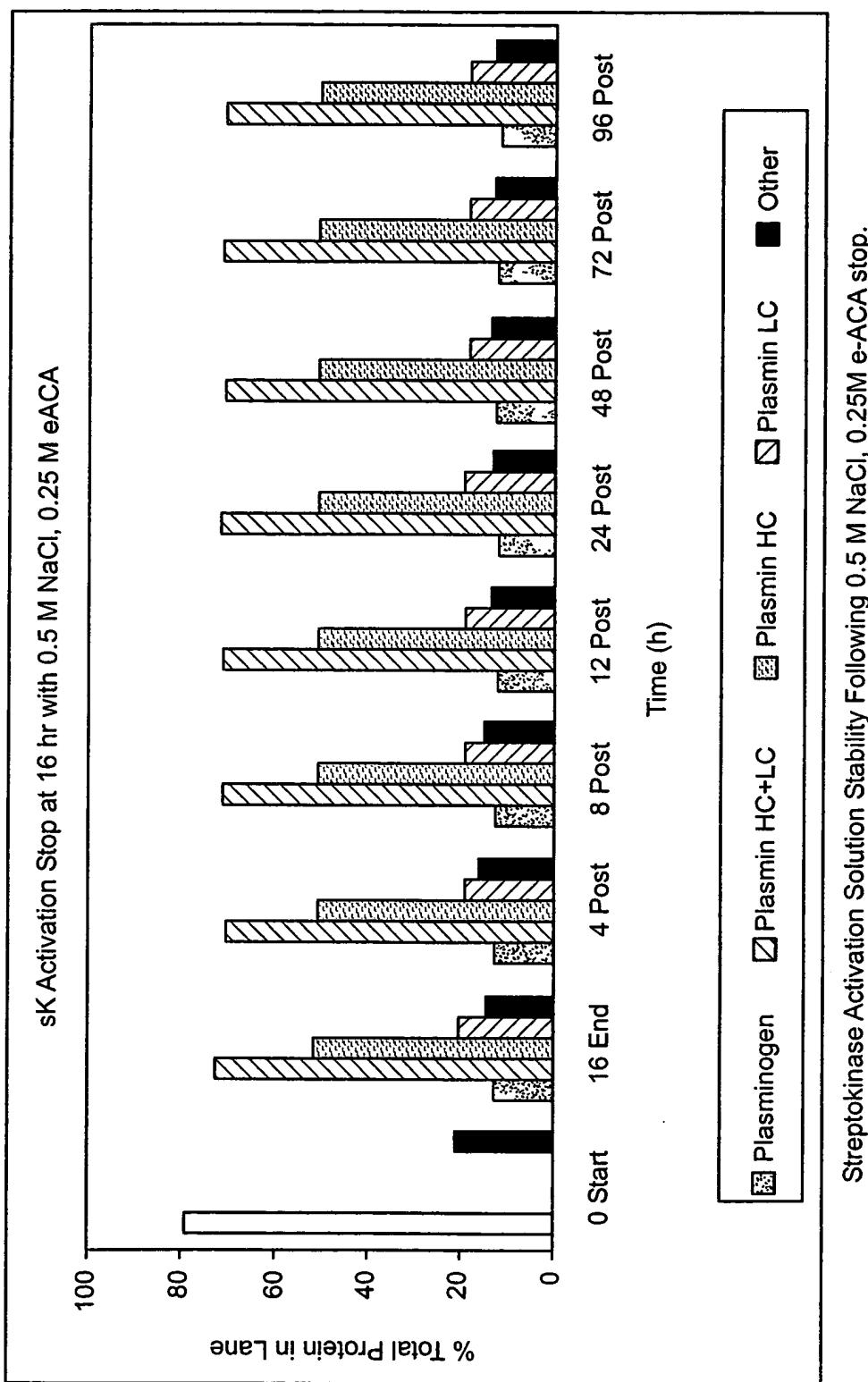
Lysine-Sepharose 4B Chromatogram for the Affinity Purification of Pmg.

Fig. 5



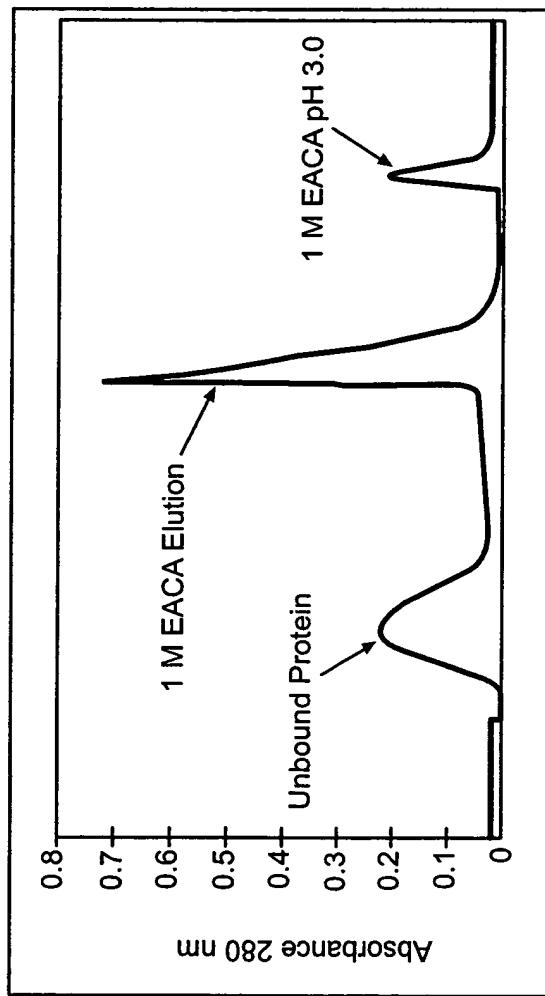
Coomassie Stained Reduced SDS PAGE (10-20% Tris, Glycine) of Lysine-Sephadex 4B Eluate (Pmg). pH adjusted from 3.4 to 7.5 in the presence or absence of EACA.

Fig. 6



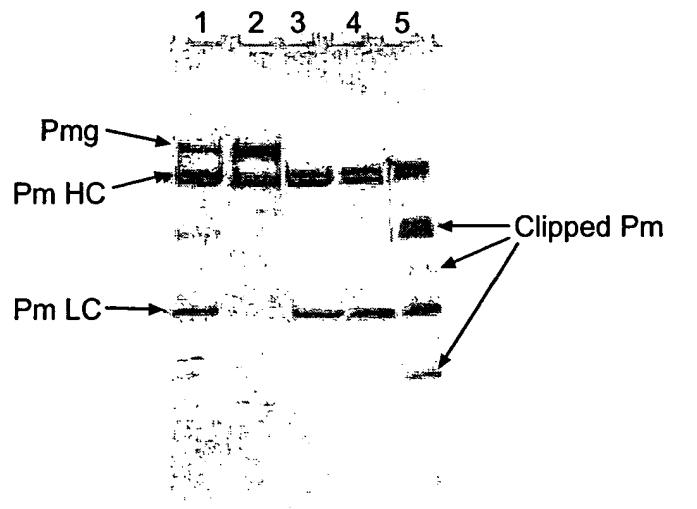
Streptokinase Activation Solution Stability Following 0.5 M NaCl, 0.25M e-ACA stop.

Fig. 7



Benzamidine Sepharose 6B Chromatogram for the
Affinity Purification of SK Activated Pm

Fig. 8

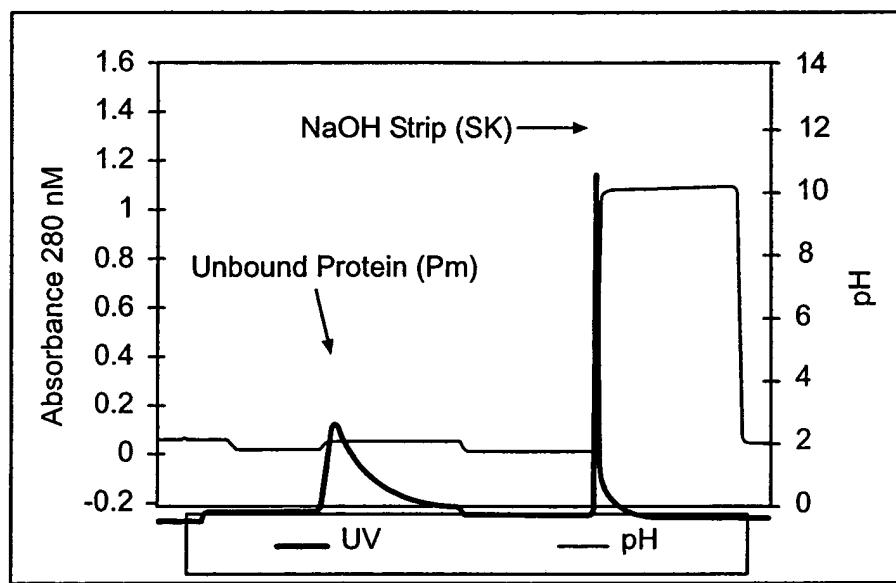


Lane:

- 1 = SK Activation Mixure
- 2 = Unbound Protein
- 3 = 1 M -ACA pH 7.5 Elution
- 4 = 1 M -ACA pH 7.5 Elution pH Adjusted to 3.4
- 5 = pH 3.0 Column Strip

Coomassie-Stained Reduced SDS-PAGE (10-20% Tris-Glycine)
of Benzamidine-Sepharose 6B Affinity Purification of Pm.

Fig. 9



Hydrophobic Interaction Chromatography
(Octyl-Sepharose 4 FF) Chromatogram
for the Removal of Streptokinase.

Fig. 10

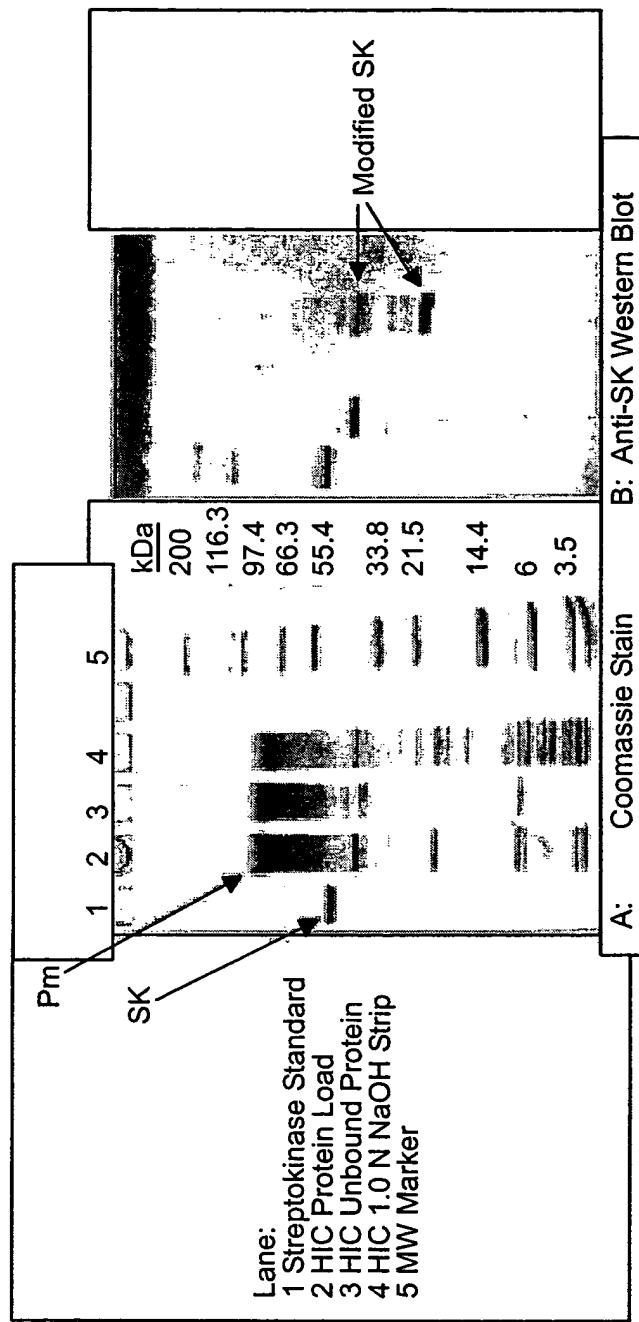
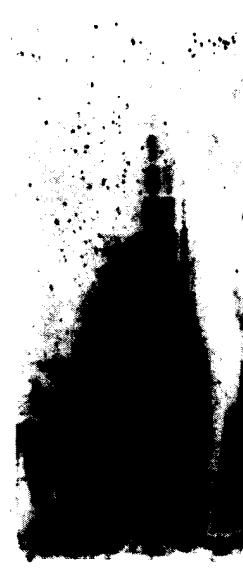
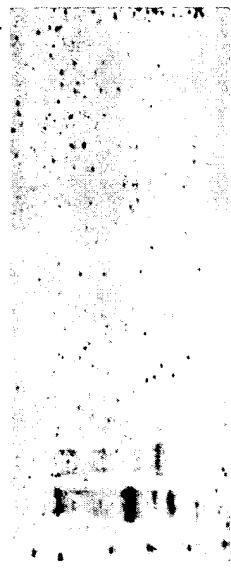


Fig. 11

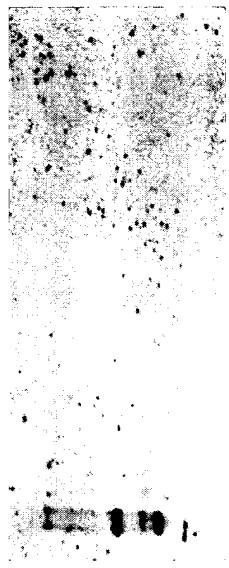
Non-reduced SDS PAGE and Anti-SK Western Blot



Prove



Filtrate



Rinse



Pad Retentate

FIG. 12